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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/771,809	01/29/2001	Glenn G. Amatucci	APP 1372-US	7825
759	90 05/15/2002			
David A. Hey			EXAMINER	
Telcordia Technologies, Inc.			MERCADO, JULIAN A	
Room 1G112R			WERCADO,	JOLIANA
445 South Street Morristown, NJ 07960			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1745	7
		DATE MAIL ED: 05/15/2002		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.

Attachment(s)

Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s).

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) | Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-7, drawn to the process of making, classified in class 423, subclass 598.
- II. Claims 8-10, drawn to the product made, classified in class 429, subclass 231.1.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product can be made by another materially different process such as one employing sintering of a colloidal solution, lyophilisation of a TiO₂ powder and mechanical milling of the powders into the desired grain size. See, for example, the disclosure of Exnar et al. as discussed below.

During a telephone conversation with David Hey on May 7, 2002, a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group II, claims 8-10. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claim1-7 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Peramunage et al. ("Preparation of Micron-Sized Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ and its Electrochemistry in Polyacrylonitrile Electrolyte-Based Lithium Cells", *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 1998, Vol. 145, No. 8, pp. 2609-2615).

Peramunage teaches a particulate zero strain lithium titanate intercalation compound such as Li₄Ti₅O₁₂. (page 2609 under the heading "Introduction") As to this particulate material being a nanostructure, Peramunage specifically teaches that the Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ has "submicron dimensions" while further having "even finer particles and smaller agglomerates". (page 2610, 1st full paragraph of the 2nd column)

Claim 9 is drawn to a particulate lithium titanate intercalation compound. As above, Peramunage teaches a particulate lithium titanate intercalation compound such as Li₄Ti₅O₁₂. As to the limitations in claim 9 drawn to providing a mixture, heating said mixture, holding said mixture at a specified annealing temperature, and cooling the resulting particles, these limitations have not been given patentable weight as the method limitations do not further limit the product claim.

Claim 10 is drawn to this nanostructure particulate zero strain lithium titanate intercalation compound as an active material in a rechargeable battery. Peramunage specifically teaches an anode comprising the Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ material. (p. 2610 under the heading "Preparation of

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thin composite electrodes") A separator such as a polymer electrolyte membrane is interposed between the negative and positive electrode members, i.e. the anode and cathode electrodes. (p. 2610 under the heading "Electrochemical characterization of cells made of Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ and LiMn₂O₄)

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Exnar et al. (U.S. Pat. 5,569,561).

Exnar teaches a particulate lithium titanate intercalation compound. (col. 2 lines 45-48)

As to the limitations drawn to providing a mixture, heating said mixture, holding said mixture at a specified annealing temperature, and cooling the resulting particles, these limitations have not been given patentable weight as the method limitations do not further limit the product claim.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julian A. Mercado whose telephone number is (703) 305-0511. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan, can be reached on (703) 308-2383. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3599 for regular communications and (703) 305-3599 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

May 13, 2002

STEPHEN KALAFUT PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP